

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

**SECRET**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1951

SUBJECT Military; Political; Biographic

DATE DIST. / May 1951

HOW  
PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

NO. OF PAGES 6

WHERE  
PUBLISHED USSRDATE  
PUBLISHED 10 - 24 Feb 1951SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOVIET ARMED FORCES CELEBRATE 33D ANNIVERSARY

The USSR celebrated the 33d anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy on 23 February 1951. Joint meetings of Army, Navy, government, party, and community leaders in cities and smaller celebrations at military posts and aboard naval vessels were held the preceding day.

The main festivities, held in Moscow on 22 February, consisted of separate official meetings held in honor of the occasion by both the War and Naval Ministries. The meeting of the War Ministry, described in Vechernyaya Moskva, 23 February, was held in the Central Theater of the Soviet Army, and was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy, War Minister USSR; Minister of Armaments D. F. Ustinov; General of the Army S. M. Shtemenko; Marshals of the Soviet Union S. M. Budenny, I. S. Konev, and L. A. Govorov; Chief Marshal of Artillery N. N. Voronov; Colonel General of Aviation P. F. Zhigarev; Marshal of Signal Troops I. T. Peresypkin; Marshals of Artillery N. D. Yakovlev and M. N. Chistyakov; Admiral G. I. Levchenko; I. I. Rumyantsev, secretary, Moscow City Committee of the VKP(b); Colonel General A. S. Zheltov; Lieutenant General K. V. Kravynnikov; and others. The meeting was opened by Marshal Vasilevskiy, and an address delivered by Colonel General A. P. Pokrovskiy.

The official meeting of the Naval Ministry was held the same day in the Hall of Columns of the Palace of Soviets, according to Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 February. In the presidium at the meeting were V. A. Malyshev, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers USSR; Naval Minister Admiral I. S. Yumashev, Minister of the Maritime Fleet N. V. Novikov; Minister of the River Fleet Z. A. Shashkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovskiy; Admirals A. G. Golovko, S. Ye. Zakharov, listed as Lieutenant General of the Coastal Service in Leningradskaya Pravda, 23 Jul 50, and P. S. Aban'kin; Colonel General of Aviation Ye. N. Preobrazhenskiy; Ye. A. Furtsheva, secretary, Moscow City Committee of the VKP(b); T. I. Yershova, secretary, Central Committee of the VLKSM; etc. The meeting was addressed by Admiral Golovko.

- 1 -

**SECRET**

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSR3	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

**SECRET**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

General of the Army S. M. Shtemenko, chief of the Soviet Army General Staff, gave a reception in Moscow on 23 February in honor of the 33d anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy, according to Krasnyy Flot, 24 February 1951. Among those present were Marshals S. M. Budenny and L. A. Govorov, Marshal of Artillery N. D. Yakovlev, Admiral A. G. Golovko, Marshal of Signal Troops I. T. Peresypkin, Marshal of Aviation N. S. Skripko, Generals of the Army G. K. Malandin and V. V. Kurasov, Admiral S. Ye. Zakharov, Colonel Generals V. I. Vinogradov, P. A. Artem'yev, N. N. Nagornyy, N. S. Fomin, S. I. Rudenko, A. V. Gorbатов, and A. S. Zheltov, as well as foreign military, air, and naval attaches, generals, admirals, and other officers of the War and Naval Ministries, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Celebrations in union-republic capitals and other cities, nearly all of which were held on 23 February, all followed much the same pattern. For more than a week prior to the celebration, representatives of DOSARM, DOSAV, and DOSFLOT organizations, party agitators, and lecturers from republic Societies for the Dissemination of Scientific and Political Knowledge gave lectures and talks on the history of the Armed Forces of the USSR, their part in World War II, and Lenin's and Stalin's contributions to the establishment of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces.

The Moscow DOSARM held a formal celebration on 19 February, which was attended, according to Trud, 20 February, by prominent military leaders, including Marshal S. M. Budenny, Colonel General V. I. Kuznetsov, Lieutenant Generals F. N. Starikov, N. N. Pronin, M. F. Korolev, and others. An address in honor of the 33d anniversary of the armed forces was made by Major General V. Ya. Golovkin.

Photographic and other displays on the history of the Soviet Armed Forces and their activities during the war, visits to museums, parachute jumps, marksmanship and sports meets, and concerts held in honor of the anniversary were described in the newspapers.

Stalin and the Armed Forces of the USSR, a new book by Marshal K. Ye. Voroshilov, was published in honor of the anniversary, according to Moskovskiy Kimsomolets, 24 February. The book tells of Stalin's part in establishing and building up the Red Army and of his leadership of the Soviet Armed Forces during the war.

The celebration of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces came in the midst of probably the greatest anti-American propaganda campaign in Soviet history. No opportunity was missed in press accounts of the celebration to show that Russia and the Russian people had always been the special objective of the aggressive plans of American imperialists. Lead articles, such as the one in Krasnyy Flot, 16 February, accused the US of seeking control over Russia for trade purposes as far back as the Russo-Japanese War. The US was accused of "trying to smother the Russian Revolution" by promptly recognizing the bourgeois Provisional Government in 1917 and supporting its policy of continuing the war. The US was also berated for its part in the intervention and its support of the White armies. "American imperialists" were accused of turning the Nazis against the USSR for the express purpose of annexing portions of the USSR to the US. "Senator" Harry S. Truman's statement on the German invasion of the USSR, "Let them kill off as many of each other as they can," is also quoted. The USSR's former allies are accused of opening a second front in World War II only to save Germany from complete and single-handed defeat by the Soviets. The article concludes with the statement that American imperialists are planning to attack the USSR and people's democracies.

In an earlier article in Krasnyy Flot, 10 February, the US Air Force was accused of laying mine fields in the Baltic in 1943 - 1945 more with the aim of stopping the headlong offensive of the Soviet Army and Navy than of holding back the German Fleet.

- 2 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

In addition to lead editorials, on 23 February, all newspapers available in CIA carried special articles on the second page by high-ranking Army and Navy officers. The usual main theme of previous years, the superiority of the Soviet Armed Forces, was subordinated this year to the thesis that past American aggressions and atrocities against the Soviet Union and the current aggression in Korea were all part of the US's long history of imperialism. In connection with the increase in anti-American propaganda, the phrase, "Anglo-American imperialists," have given way to "American-British imperialists." As usual, Stalin was praised as a military theoretician and tactician, and his 16 February interview with a Pravda correspondent was quoted widely, particularly the portions on the USSR's peaceful pursuits as opposed to rearmament and the unpopularity of the Korean war among American and British soldiers. Several writers quoted the following excerpts from Marshal Bulganin's 7 November speech: "The Soviet people are not weak-nerved. History shows that our peace-loving policy is not a sign of weakness ... our people are capable of defending themselves ... if need be, with arms in hand."

Despite the large number of prominent military leaders mentioned in Soviet press coverage of the celebration, information of positive intelligence value was almost completely lacking. Most of the participants and speakers at the local celebrations were not identified. As usual, the Soviet Army received most of the publicity. The amount of press space devoted to the Navy was negligible, despite its new status as a separate ministry, and still less was written on the Soviet Air Forces.

The following high-ranking officers and officials were identified in connection with the celebration of the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces:

Antonov, A. -- General of the Army; Commander, Transcaucasus Military District; delivered address at formal meeting held in Tbilisi on 22 February. (Zarya Vostoka, 23 Feb 51)

Bagramyan, I. Kh. -- General of the Army; Commander, Baltic Military District; wrote article in Krasnyy Flot, 23 February, accusing the US of organizing the 14-nation intervention in Russian in 1918; attended formal meeting on 23 February in Riga (Sovetskaya Latvija, 24 Feb 51)

Belyakov -- [No rank given]; delivered address at formal meeting in Petrozavodsk on 22 February. (Leninskoye Znamya, 24 Feb 51)

Broninkov -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Stalinabad formal meeting on 23 February. (Kommunist Tadzhikstana, 24 Feb 51)

Demchenko, N. T. -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Kishinev formal meeting on 23 February. (Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 24 Feb 51)

Fedyuninskiy -- [Colonel General I. I. ?]; delivered address at Yerevan formal meeting on 23 February. (Kommunist, 24 Feb 51)

Filippov, N. -- [No rank given]; wrote article in Kommunist Tadzhikstana, 23 February, which claimed that by the end of 1944 the Soviet Armed Forces had Germany on the brink of defeat and could have occupied all of Germany and liberated France on its own.

Golovko, A. G. -- Admiral; delivered address at formal meeting of the Naval Ministry USSR in Moscow on 22 February, in which he accused American imperialists of abetting the Nazi aggression against the USSR. (Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 Feb 51)

- 3 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Goncharov, D. N. -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Frunze formal meeting on 22 February; wrote article praising the men of the Kirgiz SSR who fought in the Great Patriotic War, and describing the unity of the Soviet Army and people. (Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 23 Feb 51)

Kamenev, V. -- [No rank given]; wrote article in Leninskoye Znamya, 23 February, claiming that American-British imperialists supported the Nazis and their Finnish accomplices, who, long before World War II, were drawing up plans for the seizure of Soviet Karelia, with its warm-water port of Murmansk and its rich mineral resources; also criticized the Norwegians for forgetting their liberators so quickly and for signing the North Atlantic Pact, "an aggressive pact directed against the Soviet Union."

Konev, I. -- Marshal of the Soviet Union; wrote article in Pravda, 23 February, stating that while the Soviet Army was demobilizing, American-British imperialists were organizing aggressive blocs and preparing for a new world war, which, he claimed, will lead to their destruction.

Kozlov, M. A. -- Lieutenant General; maintained in an article in Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 23 February, that during World War II the Soviet Union's allies conducted secret negotiations with the Nazis toward a separate peace settlement.

Krasnoshtanov, I. D. -- Major General; attended Kishinev formal meeting on 23 February. (Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 24 Feb 51)

Kurasov, V. -- General of the Army; wrote "The Soviet Army -- a Peace Army," which received the widest dissemination of all the special articles written for the occasion, appearing in Leninskoye Znamya, Kommunist, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Pravda Ukrainy, Sovetskaya Estoniya, Sovetskaya Litva, Zarya Vostoka, and Sovetskaya Belorussiya on 23 February. The article contrasted the peaceful policy of the Soviet Armed Forces with that of imperialist forces in Asia and quoted Stalin's Pravda interview and Marshal Bulganin's 7 November speech regarding the USSR's peace policy.

Kuznetsov, V. S. -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Ashkhabad formal meeting on 22 February. (Turkmenkaya Iskra, 23 Feb 51)

Luchinskiy, A. A. -- Colonel General; Commander, Leningrad Military District; delivered address at Leningrad formal meeting on 22 February. (Leningradskaya Pravda, 23 Feb 51)

Mukhin, A. V. -- Lieutenant General; delivered address at formal meeting held in Riga on 23 February. (Sovetskaya Latvija, 24 Feb 51)

Nikiforov -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Alma-Ata formal meeting on 22 February. (Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 24 Feb 51)

Petrov, I. Ye. -- [General of the Army; Commander, Turkestan Military District]; attended formal meeting held in Tashkent on 22 February. (Pravda Vostoka, 24 Feb 51)

Pliyev, I. -- Colonel General; wrote article in Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 23 February, describing the brotherly cooperation of all the peoples of the USSR who fought together in the Great Patriotic War, and warning of the feverish preparations of American imperialists for war against the USSR and people's democracies.

Pokrovskiy, A. P. -- Colonel General; delivered principal address at the formal meeting of the War Ministry in Moscow on 22 February, in which he warned the Soviet people that the forces of international reaction, led by the American-British imperialists, had never ceased their struggle against the Soviet state during the entire period of its existence. (Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 Feb 51)

- 4 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

**SECRET**  
SECRET

50X1-HUM

Pokrovskiy, N. -- Major General; wrote article in Krasnaya Zvezda, 21 February, extolling Soviet military science, and contending that the bourgeoisie can never create a military science capable of providing a genuinely scientific explanation of all phenomena of war. As for the economic potential of the US during a war, he stated that "capitalist economy, founded as it is upon private ownership of the means of production, will never be able to utilize its industry and economic resources as fully and as effectively as the Soviet national economy." He further stated that the Soviets also have a superior moral potential since where there are bourgeois antagonistic classes there can be no moral and political unity, and therefore, no high moral potential. The author warned that "wars waged for the purpose of plunder cannot guarantee a lofty moral spirit in the people and troops over a prolonged period of time."

Pronin, M. M. -- Lieutenant General; Deputy Chief, Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army; wrote article calling for revolutionary vigilance on the part of every citizen, on the basis of Stalin's statement that so long as the capitalist world exists, there will be wreckers, saboteurs, spies, and terrorists sent into the country by intelligence agencies of foreign powers. Soviet youth are also urged to participate more actively in DOSARM, DOSAV, and DOSFLOT. The article appeared in five newspapers on 23 February: Turkmen-skaya Iskra, Pravda Vostoka, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, and Sovetskaya Letviya.

Shtemenko, S. M. -- General of the Army; Chief, Soviet Army General Staff; wrote article in Krasnaya Zvezda, 23 February, in which he stated that the present international situation required that the Soviet Army maintain a high state of military preparedness.

Shuvalov -- [No rank given]; delivered address at formal meeting in Kerki, Turkmen SSR, on 23 February. (Turkmenskaya Iskra, 24 Feb 51)

Sokolovskiy, V. -- Marshal of the Soviet Union; wrote article in Izvestiya, 23 February, in which he stated that the US "doctrine of atomic war cannot prevail against the invincible might of the military science created by the genius of Stalin."

Sukhomlin, A. -- Lieutenant General; repeated the warning that "so long as capitalism exists, there remains the threat of an attack on our socialist motherland," in an article in Moskovskaya Pravda, 23 February.

Susaykov -- [No rank given]; delivered address at Tashkent formal meeting on 22 February. (Pravda Vostoka, 24 Feb 51)

Tarasov, A. -- [Lieutenant General; Commander, Tbilisi Garrison]; attended formal meeting held in Tbilisi on 22 February. (Zarya Vostoka, 23 Feb 51)

Tikhonov, M. -- Guards Lieutenant General; wrote article in Trud, 23 February, in which he repeated the charges that the UF, by its 1918 intervention, sought to wrest the Ukraine and Belorussia from the USSR and impose a mandate over the Caucasus, and that the second front was opened only after the outcome of World War II had already been decided by Soviet victories.

Timoshenko, S. K. -- Marshal of the Soviet Union; [Commander, Belorussian Military District]; attended formal meeting held in Minsk on 22 February. (Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 23 Feb 51)

Trifonov, P. -- [No rank given]; wrote article in Leningradskaya Pravda, 23 February, in which he claimed that the US hoped the Germans and Russians would so weaken each other in World War II that US victory and eventual world domination would be possible.

- 5 -

SECRET

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Vinogradov, N. -- Vice-Admiral; delivered address at the Higher Naval School imeni Frunze in Leningrad on 23 February, in honor of both the 33d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces and the awarding of the Order of Ushakov 1st Class to the school on its 250th anniversary. (Krasnyy Flot, 24 Feb 51)

Zhiburkus -- major General of Artillery; an article in Sovetskaya Latviya, 24 February, describing the formal meeting held in Vil'nyus on 23 February, identified the speaker as commander of the Vil'nyus garrison. Zhiburkus was identified as commander of the garrison in Sovetskaya Latviya, 10 November 1950.

Zolotykhin, V. -- Major General; wrote article in Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 22 February, stating that the US tried to overthrow the young Soviet state, and, failing in that, set Kaiser Germany against the Soviets, resulting in the German occupation in February 1918.

Kuznetsov -- Rear Admiral; read order of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet USSR, awarding the Order of Ushakov 1st Class to the Higher Naval School imeni Frunze on the occasion of its 250th anniversary, before the assembled student body and staff in Leningrad on 23 February. (Krasnyy Flot, 24 Feb 51)

Note: Neither participants nor speakers at formal meetings held in Tallin, Vil'nyus, and Baku were named in the Soviet press.

- E N D -

- 6 -

SECRET

**SECRET**